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of the board. The annual cost per child in 1900 is eighty-seven shillings, of which fifty-five shillings are paid from the local taxes, the remainder being given by the state. Part III contains a series of articles upon special topics, *e. g.*, infant schools, teachers' training, drawing, singing, cookery, domestic economy, the abnormal child and evening schools, etc. The book will be of great interest to all American as well as English educators.

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"WHAT WOMEN CAN EARN"<sup>1</sup> is a discussion of the occupations of women and their compensation. The volume is a collection of very brief articles on the different professions and occupations in which women have entered in recent years, contributed by a large number of writers, many of whom, by their own conspicuous successes or their experience with women engaged in gainful occupations, can speak with authority. Most of the articles appeared originally in the *New York Tribune*, and are reprinted from the Women's Page of that paper. They contain a certain amount of wholesome advice for young women entering upon business careers, and are of some general interest in reflecting the usual difficulties with which women have to contend in the business world. The volume as a whole, however, has little scientific value as a study of women's attainments or failures in business.

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REVIEWS.

*Pennsylvania, Province and State.* By ALBERT S. BOLLES. 2 vols. Pages vi, 532; x, 582. Price, \$5.00. Philadelphia: John Wanamaker. 1899.

Dr. Bolles has given the public, in the present work, a history of Pennsylvania from 1609 to 1790. His subject is one of peculiar interest. To use his own language: "Of all political institutions planted in the Anglo-American colonies, Penn's 'holy experiment' is the boldest, the most comprehensive, the most original." The land grant which furnished the material basis for this experiment included, in all, about forty-five million acres, a tract larger and more fertile in resources than that of England itself. The society and political organization planted here were unique. The early history of this new-world institution and the development of the proprietary into a state is portrayed in a most entertaining style. Dr. Bolles has aimed to write in a manner to entertain rather than to impress the reader with his scientific qualities. He has avoided foot-notes and the usual drappings of scientific history. The reason for this, as he states in his preface, is that the work is intended for the general reader, who trusts to the

<sup>1</sup> Pages xvi, 354. Price, \$1.00. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

author and does not care for references. The author feels justified in regarding the wishes of the popular reader rather than those of the few "who would be pleased to see fortifications bristling around every statement." In further explanation of his method, the author announces that he purposes to deal in another work more fully with the materials pertaining to the history of Pennsylvania than he could in this. The first volume is given to tracing the development of the province and state from the early settlement by the Dutch and the Swedes prior to the time of Penn's purchase, through the interesting experiences of the early Quaker foundation, to the time of the organization of the first state government. Much thought and research has been given to these early experiments in proprietary government and the gradual adaptation of old English institutions and Quaker ideals to the social and economic environment of the new world. These changes and the forces which brought them about are portrayed in the history of the many collisions between the proprietary and the people, organized for the purpose of securing what they esteemed to be their own welfare. The Revolutionary Period—the part which Pennsylvania took in the heroic struggle which the united colonies made against the military power of Great Britain—is also set forth at length.

The second volume is devoted to subjects and matters which the author states could not be well treated in the first without destroying the continuity of the story. This is very fortunate, for we have here a topical discussion of many of the phases of provincial life which are of greatest interest to the student and general reader. The author here abandons the general chronological development of his larger subject and takes up separately such topics as "Religion," "Trade," "Manufacture," "Education and Literature," "Local Government," "Land and Labor," and gives to each a continuity that could not be had in a treatise which attempted to carry on the historical development of the whole. A reading of Dr. Bolles' work will throw new light on many of our present day institutions that could not otherwise be understood—peculiarities in the social and political relations of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, which are so far out of harmony with the experience of other states that some idea of the original characteristics of our society here is necessary to an understanding of the present. The student of economics also finds much valuable material. Dr. Bolles has, in many instances, gone outside the usual data collected by historians and brought in matters of material and industrial development, which give his subject a bearing on the economic as well as the social and political. We will look forward with interest to the larger history which he has announced. F. A. CLEVELAND.

*University of Pennsylvania.*